

PLANTATION AND RAILROAD HAVE CHANGED HANDS

Japanese Syndicate Purchases Kona Development Company And the Hawaii Railroad Company At Price of \$300,000

FIRST PLANTATION UNDER FULL JAPANESE CONTROL

Sale Removes Last Obstacle To Complete Japanese Understanding That They Are Welcome Here, Says Editor Sheba

A three hundred thousand dollar deal, whereby the Castle holdings of the Kona Development Company and the West Hawaii Railroad Company be come the property of a Japanese corporation, headed by T. Kono, of Pa-punah, Hawaii, completed yesterday by the Henry Waterhouse Trust Company. Mr. Kono and his associates acquire full title to the properties from James B. Castle.

This deal is of particular importance to Hawaii, inasmuch as through securing the Kona Development Company a working plantation and mill comes under full Japanese control, for the first time in the history of the sugar industry in Hawaii. The result of the working out of the whole sale experiment of Japanese management will be watched with the keenest interest, not only in Hawaii but throughout all America and Japan.

The terms of the deal are private, but it is understood that the amount involved is very close to the amount above stated—three hundred thousand dollars. The announcement of the consummation of the deal was made yesterday by R. W. Shingle, president of the Waterhouse Trust Company.

Working Plantation And Mill
The Kona Development Company has about 8000 acres of land, of which about 1200 acres are in fee. An up-to-date mill is in operation on the estate and the plantation this year is harvesting about 4000 tons of sugar.

The first crop to be taken off by the new owners is estimated at between 4500 tons and 5000 tons.

The West Hawaii Railroad, while a public carrier, is used exclusively at the present time as a plantation railroad.

The present agents of the Kona Development Company and the included railroad corporation are Haeckel & Company.

Practical Management
Mr. Kono, who heads the syndicate now in control of the Kona plantation, is a well-known cane planter with many years of practical experience in the Territory. Concerning him and the new management, Mr. Castle yesterday said:

"Mr. T. Kono, who has studied the sugar industry from its practical side for the past fifteen years, having occupied various positions in different plantations, thus familiarizing himself with the details of sugar industry, will now try to demonstrate how much more efficiency can be attained by Japanese laborers and what economical basis of management can be reached under his own control and when working men have their interest in the business."

He believes that his knowledge of the industry and of men who will actually engage in the fields and shops, whom he knows personally well, will assist him greatly in his new undertaking. He believes that he can open a new page in the history of the sugar industry of Hawaii through his demonstrations and he and his associates can prepare the industry for all future legislation, should it ever have to be faced."

Japanese Are Pleased
The news of the purchase of the plantation by Japanese has excited the greatest interest among the natives of the Hawaiian Islands, in a statement regarding the deal, says that he regards it as one of the most important steps toward bringing the local Japanese to Hawaii and transferring their interests from Japan to this portion of American soil.

Mr. Kono's undertaking is heartily endorsed by the progressive elements in the local Japanese community, not that he is making a new departure in the influence of the Japanese of the Territory, but because they believe that Mr. Kono will show his own countrymen and will give them a living example that it is to their advantage to invest their savings in Hawaii instead of remitting everything they earn back home. His example will demonstrate that more advantages can be reaped if they all kept their money where they are. And, of course, where they keep their money there their hearts will be.

Permanent Settlers
The progressive element among the Japanese in Hawaii are the permanent settlers in Hawaii, and they are trying to persuade their fellow countrymen to follow their determination and example. Mr. Kono's undertaking is welcomed by them as a living demonstration of their principle.

It is true that should all Japanese of Hawaii keep their savings here and invest in local undertakings, the Territory will save at least a couple of million dollars yearly from flowing out of the Territory, and that alone will contribute materially to the prosperity of the Islands.

The fact that the Kona Development Company has changed hands and has been transferred to the possession of the Japanese will also be welcomed by the Japanese as a whole because they will now feel that they have been admitted to the great economic family

Model Insurance Act Crimps Poor Fishers

Life Companies Will Not Take Them As Risks and They Cannot Put Up Bonds With Board

EIGHTY-EIGHT CASES OF ACCIDENT REPORTED

Eighty-eight cases of accident have been reported to the Industrial Accident Board, 202 McCandless Building, since the Workmen's Compensation Act went into effect on July first. One death has also been reported and in this case the employer was insured. The members of the board are cognizant that many employers are still ignorant of the demands of the law upon them and wish to state that any information or application blanks for registering their employees may be had upon request at the office of the board. Most of the employers are protecting themselves against loss by insuring their employees through regularly established insurance agencies. A number of concerns, however, some of them being large employers of labor, carry their own insurance and risks.

of Hawaii regardless of their race or color, from which they thought they were barred out.

New Spirit Manifested
The Japanese will soon manifest a new spirit in the community welfare, social as well as economic, as no obstacle is left in the way now to make them feel quite at home in Hawaii.

This departure in the economies of Hawaii will open a new epoch to the Japanese—who must soon learn to put their hearts where they are now. Under the new management and control, the Kona Development Company will encourage Japanese families to settle there, dividing up their available lands in small tracts—and it is the hope of Mr. Kono to build up an ideal colony of the most contented Japanese in all Hawaii."

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY IN MISSION HOUSE

Breaking into the bachelor apartments in the old Mission House, at the rear of Kawaiahoku church, occupied by John Martin, the well-known evangelist, someone thoroughly ransacked the rooms in the daylight hours last Wednesday, leaving chaos behind.

Possibly working under the false premise that because Mr. Martin does not spend his money in riotous living he would have a rock full of gold eagles tucked away at home the burglar made a good job of it, leaving absolutely nothing undisturbed. Martin says the unknown visitor did not get more than sixty dollars but caused nearly that much damage to furniture, bric-a-brac and valuable papers and documents.

Bureau drawers filled with papers, photographs and correspondence were dumped on the floor and mixed promiscuously with books, clothing and kerosene from an overturned lamp, while the bed was torn up and the mattress apparently carefully probed for evidence of hidden wealth. Martin says he will pay \$25 reward for the captor and conviction of the thief, who is a Hawaiian. Martin got one good glimpse of his fleeing form.

ITALIANS GET LAST CALL TO COLORS

Italians in Hawaii belonging to the first, second or third category of the army or naval classes of their mother country are called to the colors by a mobilization order published today by G. H. Phipps, acting British consul in charge of the Italian consulate. Italians are urged to report at his office, 923 Boretania street. This order, price in Italian, says full amnesty is granted all Italians answering the call now who failed to respond to previous orders.

The call affects practically all officers, non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of the army and navy, in some instances members of certain classes of 1876, and from that up to 1890, including men trained in every branch of military service, from automobile driving to sanitary and semaphoric work.

AMERICAN DIES IN A SUBMARINE RAID

(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)
LONDON, July 31.—The Leyland liner Iberia, bound from Boston to Manchester was sunk today by a German submarine, which first ordered the British steamer to halt. The Iberia refused to stop and tried to escape. The submarine fired a torpedo and sank the steamer and in the sinking seven of the crew were killed. The dead includes one American.

More than 1000 passengers have been saved by submarines in these four cases the crews being saved.

Eight fishing vessels in all were sunk by submarines today.

If the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Act are strictly enforced and sustained by the supreme court, there are certain classes of employers who will be literally legislated out of business. These are employers who are conducting insolvent businesses in hazardous occupations.

This has been brought to the attention of the Hawaii Accident Board by applications for insurance of sampan fishermen. The finances of at least half of these fishermen are such that they cannot file a satisfactory statement giving assurance of their ability to pay all the required compensation for accidents.

Sampans Are Barred
None of the insurance companies will insure fishermen—not even the solvent ones. The rule is very stringent in barring from insurance all sea occupations. "It is doubtful if even the Inter-Island would be given insurance, although it might, on account of the volume of its business," says one agent. "The insurance companies will not even insure employers engaged in shore-launch business, it being held that they come under the tabu as vessels."

With the sampan fishermen, mostly Japanese unable to file a satisfactory bond, and unable to obtain liability insurance, there is nothing else for the Hawaii Accident Board to do, under the provisions of the act, but to impose a penalty of a dollar a day, and, after thirty days, sue out an injunction to restrain them from continuing their business until they have complied with the law—which they cannot do.

This is the opinion rendered by Assistant County Attorney Heen to the Hawaii Accident Board. What actions the board will take is undecided.

Board Will Go On
Most of the members have decided objections to forcing the sampans out of business. They are trying to plan some system of self-insurance for the fishermen in the hope the law can be enforced and their employees protected. If this cannot be done, it is very likely that the board will "forget" cases in which insurance cannot be obtained and a satisfactory statement cannot be filed. None of the board is anxious to stir up litigation that might result in degrading of the law as unconstitutional. Neither are they desirous of making any legitimate business, even if involuntary, an "outlaw."

It is likely that at the next session of the supervisors the question of taking out liability insurance for the sampans will be a subject of much discussion. From estimates made by insurance men it appears that it will cost the county about \$7500 a year to carry insurance. Whether the supervisors will consider it wise to protect the county with liability insurance, or run the risk of heavy loss, as Oahu has decided to do, is mooted question.

Small Profits Say Agents
Local insurance men argue that it is a mistake to think that the liability insurance business is a profitable one for them on Oahu. They contend that the volume of premiums is too small to make it a profitable and safe business. One of them cites the Honolulu district to show the comparatively small premiums such a large district will give to an insurance company. He says that \$500 is the total of liability premiums written there and everyone has insurance who has not filed a financial statement. According to this insurance man, much of the business, outside of the plantations, which take their own risks, is conducted by Orientals, who have few employees who are not members of their own families. In such a case they carry no insurance.

EYE-WITNESS TELLS OF SUBMARINE ATTACK

Capt. G. R. Howe, an English steamship captain, who passed through Honolulu on the China en route to Kobe, Japan, was a passenger on the liner Orelina which narrowly escaped being sunk by a torpedo fired by a German submarine while en route from England to New York. Captain Howe stated that the torpedo missed the Orelina by less than ten feet. It had been directed at the center of the ship, but the skipper evaded the deadly missile by a skillful maneuver, the whitehead passing to the stern of the vessel. The passengers had been lined up beside the life boats but when the submarine opened fire with its deck gun they were sent below for safety. None of the shells struck the ship, but several came dangerously close, and Captain Howe.

BERLIN STUDENTS LOSE THEIR HEADS

(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)
ZURICH, Switzerland, July 31.—An anti-American outbreak of serious nature has taken place at Berlin, according to news received here. Berlin students went in a crowd to the American embassy and threatened it.

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Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is the best known medicine for diarrhoea, dysentery, colic, cramps or pains in the stomach. You may need it some time. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

WILLIAM G. HALL TO HEAD CATTON, NEILL COMPANY

WILLIAM G. HALL



William G. Hall, who has been manager of Catton, Neill & Co., for the past several years, has been elected president of the company, in the place of Robert C. Catton, who has resigned with the idea of moving to his former home in Scotland because of his health.

Mr. Hall, who is at the present time in New York, was chosen as Mr. Catton's successor at a meeting of the directors of the corporation held on Thursday afternoon.

COTTRILL LAUDS HAWAII ORIENTALS

Tells Ohioans of the Harmony That Exists in Mid-Pacific. Where Races Cooperate

Cleveland Plain Dealer, July 15.—"Hawaii is not in the least alarmed at the large number of Japanese in their country," according to Charles A. Cottrill, four years collector of internal revenue at Honolulu.

"The reason for this is due to the fact that the Japanese make a first class citizen. They are intelligent, clean, active and efficient. They run banks, control business interests, and are eminent in professions."

When it is a question of patriotism Mr. Cottrill says, the oriental, Japanese or Chinese, is active. He takes part in every American patriotic celebration. Mr. Cottrill recalls that when he was on the committee for raising funds for soldiers in the Dayton Ohio flood more than forty per cent. of the money was contributed by Japanese. Rivalry on that island is purely Japanese.

"The Chinese business man is honest and his word in business is as good as a written bond," declares Mr. Cottrill. "Chinese are, as a race, not keen as the Japanese, but honest. In fact the Chinese are known in Honolulu as ultra-honest."

Mr. Cottrill claims Hawaii is a great example of what harmonious association of races may be. Many nationalities live in harmony, cordiality and equality.

"Since my experience in Hawaii, I am more convinced that over that long fore long the so-called race problem in a continental United States will become a thing of the past. The splendid example of these islands in the matter of international relationship cannot fail to exert an influence for good in the settlement of this most important question," says Mr. Cottrill, who is in the country for the purpose of carrying to his people a message of encouragement and optimism.

Mr. Cottrill is staying at the home of George A. Myers, 2199 E. 73rd street, who has given several social affairs in honor of his guest. Mr. Cottrill will attend a Masonic convention in Dayton next week, where he will give an address. Within the next few weeks he will give talks in Xenia, Toledo and Columbus, Ohio.

F. M. ANDERSON GETS PASSPORTS AT LAST

Frank Muir Anderson, formerly of Honolulu, Hawaii, has written from Northfield, Vermont, to friends in Hilo that he has at last succeeded in procuring a passport from the United States authorities permitting him and his wife to return to Scotland for a visit. When he first requested a passport he was shown a circular issued by the government advising Americans to stay away from the war zone. An Anderson finally convinced the authorities that his proposed visit to Scotland was innocent on account of the health of his wife.

TWO JAPANESE KILLED FALLING FROM TREES

Climbing trees seems to be no safe pastime for Japanese on Oahu. Two have been killed at Hialehale in the past week. A rotten bough dropped a man down out of a wild apple tree onto a pile of stones and a youth of sixteen fell out of an alia tree.

Oahu Wins the Third and Concluding Match

Local Poloists Too Speedy For Army Players, Who Nevertheless, Make a Game Fight

Before a surprisingly large gathering of polo enthusiasts, the Oahu four clinched the interisland championship for the season of 1913, at Moanalua Field yesterday afternoon by defeating the combined Cavalry-Artillery aggregation of Schofield Barracks by a score of 13 to 4, in a fairly well played game.

On the winning team were Walter Macfarlane, No. 1; Harold K. Castle, No. 2; Walter F. Dillingham, No. 3, and Robert W. Shingle, No. 4. The Cavalry-Artillery lined up with Lieut. W. H. Dodge, No. 1; Lieut. Harold S. Naylor, No. 2; Lieut. L. A. Beard, No. 3, and Lieut. C. M. Haverkamp, No. 4.

Lieut. Col. John E. McMahon, First Field Artillery threw the ball into play and until the gong sounded the end of the final chucker, there was plenty of action and many exhibitions of good horsemanship as well as an occasional dash of fast polo on the part of the several players.

Hardly As Fast
The game was hardly as fast as the one played between the Army and Maui aggregation. The soldiers showed the effects of the strenuous playing in the previous game and moreover, several of their best mounts were unfit for use. This made it necessary for the Army to rely on green horses and the players were unable to show their real worth. At that they scored two more goals against Oahu than they did against Maui, but the Oahu scored three more goals against the Army than did the Valley Islanders.

Race in Line Up
While the Army line up was the same as that which played Maui, the local aggregation was different. In that Robert W. Shingle replaced Arthur Rice at back. Shingle was a bit soft after his year's lay off and did not begin to show his real worth until the fourth period. Then he got into the game with a vengeance, and for a man out of the saddle for a year played some excellent polo. The rest of the Big Four, Macfarlane, Dillingham and Castle, were in good fettle and when forced to extend themselves, tried up to past reputations. Castle was particularly effective in making long drives and scoring goals while Macfarlane did some great riding off when called on.

Dillingham played his usual cool and collected game and on several occasions took it upon himself to help out Shingle who was a bit tired as the game progressed. For the Army, Naylor did some effective stick work, particularly in hooking opponents' mallets. Beard played heady polo, rode his horse in excellent form but was weak in driving the ball. Dodge likewise was effective in the driving but the team could not follow up their shots as they did against Maui. The inexperience of the mounts greatly hampered the Army players and it was easily seen that they were not playing the game, they are capable of playing.

Hard Riding Period
With the putting of the ball into play, Oahu started to hard ride the Army four and with the close of the first period had scored three goals. Walter Macfarlane was the first to receive the ball and he quickly passed it to Dillingham. A drive of fifty yards toward Oahu's goal was the result of his play and as Shingle kept Beard and Haverkamp off, Castle drove the ball through the goal post for the first point for Oahu in one minute and fifteen seconds. As the ball went into the field for the second time, Oahu dribbled it into the field for two minutes and all ways toward Oahu's goal. Suddenly Castle pounced down on the ball and in two minutes and thirty seconds scored Oahu's second point. Walter F. Dillingham scored the third goal of the series in one minute and forty five seconds.

Score—Oahu 3, Army 0.
With Haverkamp and Beard driving the ball, and Dodge acting as a defender, Naylor got a chance to shoot a goal for the Army in the second period and with a pretty back hand stroke sent the ball through the posts after three minutes of play. Castle also scored for Oahu in this period with the assistance of Macfarlane and Dillingham in two minutes and thirty three seconds of play.

Helen C in Limelight
Walter Macfarlane, after a long run down the field, in which he overtook Naylor and Beard and got in a position to strike the ball, drove it through the posts for Oahu's fifth point in exactly thirty seconds. It was in this period that the spectators were shown the worth of Helen C as a polo pony and as a speed burner. When Walter Dillingham scored his first goal of this period in two minutes, Helen C outran everything on the field and made it "easy" thing for the Oahu's captain to reach the goal posts with the ball.

A few moments later, with Dillingham fifty yards behind the other seven riders, the ball was deflected toward the center of the field and a good hard ride would give Dillingham a clear field to the goal posts. With a word of encouragement to his game little mount, Dillingham was off, and as he swung past the seven other mounts and bore down on the ball, the spectators were highly enthused and as the ball shot through the goal's posts, a loud shout coupled with the tooting of auto horns and shrill of sirens greeted the mount.

Score—Oahu 7, Army 1.
Bob Shingle Shines
With the opening of the fourth period, Shingle broke into the limelight and with a dash of his 1913 form, when he virtually bent the Army team as he himself went after the ball and when the chance presented itself, sent it through the goals, executing one of the prettiest tack hand

THE SCORE

Periods 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Oahu 3 1 3 1 2 2 0 1—13
Army 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 2 0—5

PENALTIES

Lieutenant Naylor—Safety.
Final Score—Oahu 13, Army 4%.

GOALS SCORED

Oahu—Walter Macfarlane 1, Harold K. Castle 2, Walter F. Dillingham 4, Robert W. Shingle 2.
Army—Lieutenant Dodge 1, Lieutenant Naylor 1, Lieutenant Beard 2, Lieutenant Haverkamp 1.

LINEUP OF TEAMS

Oahu—Walter Macfarlane No. 1, Harold K. Castle No. 2, Walter F. Dillingham No. 3, Robert W. Shingle No. 4.

Army—Lieutenant Dodge No. 1, Lieutenant Naylor No. 2, Lieutenant Beard No. 3, Lieutenant Haverkamp No. 4.

Referee—Lieut. Colonel John E. McMahon, First Field Artillery.
Timekeepers and Scorers—John S. Walker and Charley Falk.

strokes ever seen on a polo field. This was the only goal of the period as the Army went to the defensive and worked harder to prevent Oahu from scoring than to score themselves.

In the fifth period Castle came into his own again and scored twice for Oahu. Haverkamp also scored one for the Army through a long run up the field, following shots by Naylor and Beard.

Score—Oahu 10, Army 2.

In the sixth, Dillingham counted for Oahu in one minute and forty seconds and Shingle counted one in two minutes. Beard also counted one for the Army. Score—Oahu 11, Army 3.

Army's Best Period

The seventh was the best played of the Army's periods. With several fresh but green ponies, the soldiers took into the game with a determination to further advance their score and well executed plays by Beard and Dodge secured goals for them. Naylor though played a safety here, the period ending with the score—Oahu 12, Army 4%.

To Castle fell the honor of scoring the final goal of the game. After four minutes of play, Dillingham, Macfarlane and Shingle dribbled the ball down the field and then a long drive by the Oahu's No. 2, sent the ball flying through the posts. Three minutes and a half later, with neither side having an advantage, the whistle blew and the game was over. Final score—Oahu 13, Army 4%.

AD CLUB GETTING READY FOR KAUALA

The Ad Club has gone at the boosting of the Kauai civil convention, to be held September 26 and 27, in Ad Club fashion and the committees have been appointed to handle the various ends of the club's portion of the convention.

The committees are as follows: Transportation, J. F. Child; stunts and noises, J. M. Riggs, in consultation with H. L. Strauge; music, Thomas Sharp and others; personal adornment, including badges for members and costumes or uniforms for members, A. E. Larimer; chairman of the committee and speaker at the convention as representative of the Ad Club, Charles R. Frazer; general manager of public relations, J. D. Levenson, associated with W. C. Hodges and H. D. Case; secretary to the committee, C. B. Gage.

"Sire," answered Levenson, when asked as to whether the ladies were expected to attend the convention, with the men, "we want all the ladies."

SHERIFF JARRETT ON HAWAII

High Sheriff Jarrett, who was on Hawaii last week inspecting the Volcano Jail, discussed with Sheriff Pua, while there, a plan to have territorial prisoners work on the Keomoku road on the Waimea plains. The question will likely be considered by the supervisors at their August meeting, as the County must pay for the guards if prison labor is used.

HAS LITTLE TO SAY

Prior to the arrival of Duke P. Kahanamoku for the swimming meet at the Fair, one of the Eastern experts there said Duke would not figure in one race against the Easterners. Lucky for this expert he did not sign his name to his articles, else he would come in for a lot of chaffing as did the fellow in Manila who said our Chinese ball team would not win a game.

NEW MORGUE FOR HILO

Hilo is to have a new morgue, with two refrigerating compartments. While the territorial board of health was there last week, it decided to authorize the construction of a modern morgue, for which \$3500 is available.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. PAUL MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U.S.A.

STEVEN IS DOING MISSIONARY WORK AMONG FILIPINOS

Holding Series of Meetings On Oahu Plantations and Securing Filipino Signatures For Some Purpose In a Big Blank Book

MY BUSINESS, HE TELLS THE ADVERTISER

Filipinos Curious To Know What Steven Is After and Why He Is Spending His Good Money To Secure For Them Their Rights

O. A. Steven, former auctioneer who recently returned from the Coast, where he was said to be planning a new steamship line for the Honolulu-San Francisco run, now is conducting a series of meetings among the Filipino plantation laborers on Oahu. In a big book he is obtaining hundreds of Filipino signatures, though the use to which they are to be put appears unknown to the signers, several of whom called at The Advertiser office yesterday to "see their curiosity on the subject."

As in the case of his alleged steamship proposition Mr. Steven answers all queries concerning his meetings and his big book with the remark that it is a "my business." It is "missionary work," he asserts, in which he is engaging just now to pass pleasantly over the tedium of a month of idleness, and it is "detrimental to nobody. I am a friend of the plantations and I'm a friend of the Filipinos."

Without knowing why they were signing their names, except because Mr. Steven asked them to, a large number of laboring men at Aiea, Waipahu, Ewa, Waiwae and Kahala, inscribed their names in his book at meetings addressed by him last Thursday. At each point he spoke at length, frequently declaring that he was, and by right ought to be one of the Filipinos' true friends in the islands, because he was the man who brought the first men of that race to Hawaii, opening the way for the large immigration which has since since then.

At Ewa he discussed the case of the Filipino trio recently brought from Kauai to be hung for murder, saying he had taken this subject up with the Governor, asking the executive to investigate the facts surrounding the trial hearing before he signs the death warrant.

One of the Filipinos who called at The Advertiser office gave the following as an excerpt from Steven's "missionary speech" at Waialua:

"I am the first man who left Honolulu for the Philippines to recruit labor for the Hawaiian Sugar Planters Association, and when I talked to you men in the Philippines I said you would go well to go to Hawaii. You would improve your condition, by earning good money, enabling your families to dress better and have better food, and ourselves gaining experience in agricultural work. You took my advice and came. Now when I see the newspapers speaking badly of the Filipinos I feel that my promise has failed of fulfillment. Most of you are working steadily in the cane fields, earning an honest living, yet you are despised by the citizens of this land as being uncivilized. If one Filipino steals or murders they blame all of you and call you bad people. For this reason I have come forward to labor in your behalf, to help protect your reputation as a race."

"In order to do this I must have your signatures to show that you are 'back of me and approve my action.' Your signature will mean that you believe what I say, and then if anyone else that I have nothing to do with he Filipinos I can present this book to prove the contrary."

Steven engaged interpreters Wednesday, sending one to each of the plantation camps on the island. He made his round trip the following day, speaking in English and causing his men to translate his remarks into the different Filipino dialects.

At Waipahu he encountered mild opposition, one laborer rising and suggesting to his companions that they think over the affair before writing their names in the book. Steven quickly squelched the speaker, denouncing him as a traitor and compelling him to sit down. Many signatures were obtained at that point on the strength of his talk concerning the Kauai trio which has been condemned to the gallows.

At Aiea he repeated substantially the addresses given at the other camps. A laborer, conceiving the idea he desired to aid in ameliorating the workers' conditions, loudly announced they were being treated badly on that plantation. Steven replied he was not there to receive complaints; he was not seeking to arouse agitation against the plantations.

He reiterated this sentiment when interviewed by The Advertiser yesterday, declaring he is a friend of the plantations because he earns his living through them. He said he intends continuing his "missionary work" today, starting early this morning for another round of visits to the various Filipino camps on the island.

STEEL WORKERS GET INCREASE IN WAGES

(Associated Press by Federal Wire.)
SOUTH BETHELEHM, Pennsylvania, August 1.—The wages of the seventeen thousand steel workers employed here are to be increased, according to a notice posted at the mills yesterday. It is believed that the increase will amount to an average of ten per cent.